

INFORMATION REPORT - INFORMATION REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. In the period from 9 to 12 September 1955 the Dresden Area (Bezirk) Committee of the National Front (NF) called meetings of local inhabitants in all the larger towns in the Bezirk. These meetings were addressed by representatives of the NF Area Committee on the political situation.
2. In Zittau, one [] SED) spoke []. He started off by remarking that peace-loving people in both East and West had forced Adenauer to go to Moscow and he had taken his whole pack of Fascists with him in the hope of achieving a great deal. In this he was greatly mistaken. The Soviet Government would agree to certain unimportant small matters, which they had wanted to straighten out for a long time, but no more. Adenauer's dream of a united Germany on Western lines would not materialize. It was also indeed ridiculous for Adenauer and his reactionaries to think that the invitation to Moscow was a sign of weakness on the part of the Soviet Union. The Russians were stronger than ever and merely wanted to establish economic and diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic for tactical reasons. The great advantages for the "Peace Camp" arising out of these relations would soon make themselves felt after they had been established. 25X1 25X1
3. The "enlightenment campaigns", carried out recently, had shown that there was a general opinion current that Adenauer would press for and achieve all-German elections while in Moscow. Such an opinion was completely wide of the mark and it was his duty [] to explain the reasons why this opinion was false. 25X1
4. He said that the National Front was aware that German reunification could not come about without all-German elections. It was also aware, however, that the Soviet Union was against holding such elections at the present time. This was only an apparent contradiction since the Soviet Union knew perfectly well that the population of the DDR was not ready for an important act of decision such as free all-German elections.
5. He went on to say that such an assertion was indeed hard but was absolutely correct. It was no good beating about the bush: the governments of the DDR and the Soviet Union knew quite well that the population of the DDR was still strongly influenced by the West and in the event of elections at the present time would elect their worst enemies, the Junkers, monopolists and militarists. Therefore, the Soviet Union, as long as it was not absolutely certain that the people of

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-2-

the DDR would vote 100% for the maintenance of their achievements, would not agree to all-German elections.

6. It was necessary to say this clearly and unequivocally so that each individual could see the consequences of such a position. So long as the poison of Western propaganda still made itself felt in the minds of the people, just so long would all-German elections, the most important condition of reunification, be put off. Everyone could assist by making this situation clear to all their friends, relations and neighbors and by fighting all manifestations of Western propaganda. He who really wanted German unity would help in achieving it in this simple way.
7. He ended by pointing out to his hearers that the financial means which had been earmarked in the DDR for cultural and sporting purposes, including building, would now be used for financing the visits of West German delegations to the DDR, since such visits also served the better understanding between both parts of Germany and their ultimate reunification.

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